Woman Suffrage in Kansas.

The municipal elections which are to be ld in Kansas next month will be of more man usual interest, because for the first time women will be allowed to vote at them So far the indications are that only a small minority of the women entitled to vote will exercise the privilege. The time for registration is near its close, and yet, despite the concerted efforts of woman suffragists and of Prohibitionists, less than 600 women have registered in Leavenworth out of a total population which was nearly 17,000 in 1880. and 500 in Topeka, a town which is at present of about the same population. Up to the 11th of this month only about 50 women had registered in Atchison, whose population was more than 15,000 in 1880, and yet there the woman suffragists have been particularly urgent in their appeals to their sisters to come forward to exercise their new privilege.

In Junction City and in Dodge City, smaller towns, more interest in the elections is displayed by the women entitled to vote, and yet in the first place, out of 400 registered voters on March 9, only 64 were women to 236 men; but it is hoped that by the time of the close of registration something like onethird of the qualified women voters will be down on the lists. The report from Dodge City is more favorable as respects the proportionate number of women who will probably vote, and a despatch from Concordia expresses the opinion that the women will vote as generally as the men, but the outlook at Larued is that the female vote will play no important part in the spring election.

We observe that the strongest desire to vote is exhibited by the colored women. Out of 550 women registered in Leavenworth up to March 13, 75 were colored, and of the 500 registered in Topeka "a great many" are deseribad as colored. The German women are said to be the "slowest of all" in manifesting any interest in the subject, and four-fifths of all the registered women are spoken of as among the less refined of their sex.

It is manifest, therefore, that in Kansas, as In the older States, the great mass of women are indifferent to the suffrage, and that the higher their intelligence and cultivation the more averse they are to going to the polls.

#### A Striking Opinion.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Inquirer, thus diagnoses the present situation of politics:

"The general opinion, outside The Sur office and Tammany Hall is that with Mr. CLAVELAND for their candidate the Democrats could not be successful in New York, but neither could they be defeated by an annih

We are bound to say, at the same time, that within a few days one of the wisest, most experienced, most important, and most impartial of Democratic politicians, in no way associated or connected with Tammany Hall or with THE SUN, expressed to us the opinion that if Mr. CLEVELAND should be the next Democratic candidate, history has not recorded a defeat in a Presidential canvass equal to that which would await him.

There are all sorts of opinions about Mr. CLEVELAND, as there are about most other subjects, but this that we have reported comes from a source of much more than ordinary value, and we lay it before the public for philosophic consideration.

### Inefficient Artillerists.

The dangers to which our seaboard offices are exposed through the lack of adequate defences are now well known. A coast line four thousand miles long, excluding Alaska, is open to attack which the richest ports most invite, because they offer the greatest depth of water for the approach of heavy war ships. Since 1875 not a dollar has been appropriated toward constructing new defences, and for two years not a dollar devoted even to the care and works. It will be impossible to manufacture, prove, and mount the first 16-inch gun before the year 1891, and meanwhile property amounting to billions of dollars is exposed to easy capture and destruction.

But in the Journal of the Military Service Institution Prof. PETER S. MICHIE sounds an alarm on a new branch of this subject, the utter inefficiency of the personnel of our coast defence. He declares that the artillery arm "has steadily deteriorated since the close of the civil war," is to-day the part of the army least competent for discharging the duties expected of it, is "inactive, inefficient, and wholly unskilled in the use of the modern armament:"

"With officers unskilled, gun detachments untrainand weak gurrisons at but a few points on the coast and mone on the frontier, the fate of Alexandria will be ours at every point attacked by an enemy unless the present evils be first cradicated and then opportunity for the de velopment of a new and vigorous life be provided for."

The artillery consists of five regiments, each containing ten heavy and two light batteries, the former designed for service in permanent works, and the latter in the field with troops. The aggregate strength is 280 officers and 2,650 men, or only about onetenth of the entire military peace establishment. The heavy battery has by law a max-Imum strength of only four officers and forty men, so that the entire coast defence, to say nothing of the lake forts, is intrusted to a force of 200 officers and 2,000 men. As a consequence, the harbor forts are often found in the possession of a single battery, if, indeed, they can boast as much, while a fort on the Canadian lake frontier will perhaps be intrusted to infantry, though this latter arrangement is of less account when, as in the case of Fort Wayne, we find the principal armument of the works consisting of light field pieces, parked inside out of harm's way.

Since war operations against the Indians are conducted by the cavalry and infantry, and the artitlery has no heavy modern guns to practise with, it can be readily understood why Prof. MICHIE considers that stagnation has fallen upon this arm. He holds that the first difficulty consists in the organization. The battery or post is the real centre, in consequence of the scattering of commands. Thus no Colonel personally commands more than five heavy batteries, and the Colonel of the

Second Artillery only two out of his ten: "Now a Colonel can establish the standard of drill. discipline, and efficiency of his regiment, only when he personally commands it as a unit. He can neither control nor permanently influence these elements in the detached batteries: for the immediate commander having the authority is jealous of his prerogative. In our service, the artillery Colonels seldom, if ever, inspect their detached batteries, nor are they allowed to, except by special authority; they cannot authorize the expendi ture of a single round of ammunition; they are limited to a mere paper administration of regimental minutise, and have scarcely any more influence in respect to the ent of the artillery service than any other field officer of the five regiments. Even if any one Colonel could impress his regiment with unity of spirit and en-

leavor, it could not be lasting." It is only just to remark, however, that this subdivision of commands is equally familiar in the cavalry and infantry, where the presence of a whole regiment at any post is most exceptional, and where it is common to find the regimental headquarters established with only four or five troops or companies. But another criticism which deserves atten- extend thanks in return for being thanked,

tion is the great lack of heavy gun drill, except at Fort Monroe, and occasionally in the harbors of New York, Boston, and San Franelsco. Prof. MICHIE declares that what with weak garrisons which prevent such practice at small posts, the danger to passing vessels at larger posts, and parsimony as to ammunition, the artillery has abandoned its special arm, the heavy seacoast gun:

"And what has usurped its place? The infantry mus-ket! Practice with it absorbs to-day the almost undi-vided attention of the artillery personnel. An eager com-petition with the infantry regiments for the awards as marksmen and sharpshooters has invaded its rank and file to the complete xclusion of its own legitimate prac-tice. The artillery are in reality infantry with rad intice. The artillery are in reality infantry, with red in-stead of white facings on their uniforms and are con-stantly employed on infantry duty. We have no longer any artillery troops. Can any one believe that the artillery would have submitted to this absolute surrender of its legitimate function under any other than its present divided organization? Or have been infected with the recent excessive crase of musketry target practice. which, however intrinsically valuable, does not consti-tute the whole of the art of war, and which certainly should have but little, if any, foothold in the artillery

It is a matter of grave doubt to Prof. MICHIE whether artillery officers of the higher grades will ever be able to master the special duties required of the accomplished artillerist before the time comes for them to go upon the retired list. As for the younger men, he considers them the victims of a vicious regimental organization which, in splte of the bright individual records of certain officers, has utterly ruined the professional pride and capacity of the majority:

"It has driven many meritorious, ambitious, and most capable young officers from the service, and has infected those that remain with an apathy and listlessness that is antagonistic to professional zeal, and is subversive of discipline and good morals. It has practically destroyed promotion, and thus has converted an honorable scientific profession into an indifferent calling, only bearable because it affords a semi-respectable existence in the Government service."

One remedy proposed by Prof. MICHIE is to turn the artillery into a scientific corps, under the immediate command of a Chief, like that of the engineers. He notes that out of 77 graduates of the Military Academy assigned to the engineers during the twenty years since the civil war, only five have resigned, while of the 253 graduates assigned to the artillery only 151 now remain. A fifth of all have quitted the army, and about oneeighth have obtained transfers to some less indolent branch of the service. It must be left for experts in army organization and administration to determine how far Prof. MICHIE is right in his indictment of the artillery and in his proposed remedies; but, so far as public interests are concerned, we have here a disclosure by a professional critic, evidently well inclined both to the army as a whole and to the artillery arm, of the perilous state of inefficiency into which this latter has been suffered to lapse. All this should only strengthen the popular cry which will go up to the Fiftieth Congress and can hardly fall to be answered.

#### A Pretty Happy Cabinet.

The report that "Secretary Endicorr's relations with the President are unimpaired' will not disappoint many people. It would certainly have been surprising if the Mugwumpest member of the Cabinet, which surely Mr. Endicorr is, should engage in any serious disagreement with a chief whose Mugwumpery has formed, perhaps, his most successful stock in trade.

Taking all things together, Mr. CLEVE-LAND seems to have collected a pretty harmonious Cabinet. The great admiration which Secretary BAYARD is said to entertain for the President, seems to have been sufficlent to suppress much of the Democratic impulse which would naturally have asserted itself when a statesman of his long political training and experience in the vicissitudes of public life, attained office through the efforts of his party. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CLEVE-LAND are the best of friends, and they are also said to be thoroughly in accord upon all questions of administrative policy.

Mr. WHITNEY, too, has followed his chie thus far without so much as a murmur of disagreement, at least that has ever reached the public ear. Considering the Secretary of the Navy's early training in politics, this fact, more than almost anything strengthens the testimony as to the power of Mr. CLEVELAND'S personality.

As for Mr. VILAS, he was taken up too young in life and from a region as yet too feeble in Democratic spirit not to bend to stubborn dictation from a superior officer; and, moreover, he was, very likely, a good deal of a Mugwump himself by nature. He has got along famously with the President.

Mr. LAMAR and Mr. CLEVELAND have both got married since they became members of the Administration. Thus a powerful sympathetic tie was established between them irrespective of other affiliations; and in these days of highly sentimental politics, this fact must have great force in stimulating their

official intercourse. Next, Mr. CLEVELAND remains on friendly terms with Attorney-General Garland. The Pan-Electric scandal does not appear to have impaired their official relations or to have ruffled their personal friendship to any manifest degree. Mr. CLEVELAND continues to stand by his friend and the Democratic party continues to suffer in impotent

mortification. Indeed, the only Cabinet officer with whom Mr. CLEVELAND is known to have had any radical and violent conflict, was DANIEL MAN-NING, and he will doubtless be succeeded by a Secretary of the Treasury from whom there will be no danger of the repetition of Mr. MANNING's independence. The Cabinet, on the whole, has been as happy a congregation of statesmen as a President could reasonably expect to surround himself with.

## Thanking for Thanks.

A recent article in THE SUN discussing ow, where, and when to return thanks for favors received, is followed by another letter upon the same subject:

"If you do any little kindness for a person and he says 'Thank you,' what reply is proper? Many use the expression 'Not at all,' while others say, 'You are welone.' Please give us an answer in your 'Question a nawer' column, and obligo "A School Gial.'

As with every other situation, intelligence is needed to deal with that described by our correspondent. "Not at all" should not be used in return for the expression "Thank Not at all" is the social corollary of "I am obliged to you." It is meant to convey the idea that the small favor rendered is too insignificant to put the recipient under any obligation, and that he really is not "You are welcome" cannot be an obliged. appropriate response for a return of thanks It is intended to welcome a guest with, and to express pleasure at his arrival. It has no more connection with "Thank you" than

It is easier, though, to determine what not to say in reply to "Thank you" than to de cide upon the exact phrases that are admissible. The expression "Thank you" means that the thanker entertains feelings of gratitude toward the person thanked, and it would be impolite for the latter to deny it and say, "Not at all," meaning that he was not grateful. It can only excite feelings of satisfaction in the mind of the person thanked, and the most appropriate responseems to us a corresponding statement of this fact on his part. He, indeed, might well

with "I love you."

and in this way the formula for use on such occasions would be fashioned after the famous retort of that young woman in Punch, who, in reply to her admirer's expr that he was glad she was going to a ball, sald: "I am so glad you are glad."

"Thank you for thanking me," or "Thanks for thanks," however, would sound a bit stiff, and we should recommend on the whole some other method. Say, "I am delighted to have had the opportunity of serving you," or put this idea in any polite form you like. But perhaps the most distinguished manner of acknowledging thanks is by a graceful, dignified, appreciative, and reverential bow; or, better still than any bending of the person, might be a grateful and worshipful beaming of the eye. They will both be understood.

#### The Burglar's Pistol.

At the funeral of LYMAN S. WEEKS, whose murder by a burglar in Brooklyn last week has aroused so much public interest and indignation, the Rev. W. J. BRIDGES WEEKS, the officiating minister, is reported as saying: "It is wrong to expose one's self to the burglar's pistol.

I know it is a common action done under the inspiration of bravery to act the part of a defender. If a fair content were expected it might be considered, but the odds are always tremendous against the householder. It is therefore a sacrifice of life. Husbands, futhers, and brothers should draw a lesson from this mournful event brothers should draw a lesson from this mournini event, and think of the responsibilities when called in a similar emergency. God forbid that I should criticise the dead without knowing his purpose, but in such an unequal contest there could be no doubt that discretion is the better part of valor. It were far better that the burgiar should take all our possessions than the life of a beloved one."

The clergyman's remark was of course well meant, but about its timeliness, and even its truth, it is impossible not to doubt. Mr. WEEKS died in defence of his household. It would have been safe to stay up stairs and let his house be plundered; but what then? He was a brave man, but he undoubtedly acted from instinct and not from any thought of what would be expected from him under such circumstances. Regrettable as is his death, is it not better that he should have died doing his duty, striving to protect his property, confronting the danger like a man, than that he should have stayed up stairs and waited? He did not think of the chances, but as a matter of fact were they much against him? A burglar seldom shoots, a first-class professional never when he can help it. Mr. WEEKS was an athletic man, and in any struggle on equal terms had small reason to fear. The clergyman calls the contest unequal, but in reality the fatal shot was a chance that might not occur again in many hundred times.

"It is better that the burglar should take all our possessions than the life of a beloved one," and yet if this principle were to be acted upon, society would be largely at the mercy of burglars, for there never can be enough policemen to protect citizens who will not protect themselves in case of need. From the point of domestic affection, the exposure of the householder to danger from burglars may seem unwise and unfortunate. yet it is probably for the general good of society that he should so expose himself. And terrible as was Mr. WEEKS's death, it is not properly to be regarded as an unneces sary exposure. If men were generally to act upon the lines laid down by the Rev. Mr. BRIDGES, burglars would carry on their operations with much more safety and success than at present.

#### The Brotherhood of Ball Players.

One of the most interesting things printed n yesterday's marvellous edition of THE SUN was the account of the rising Brotherhood of Base Ball Players. This is, we suppose, a defensive and offensive alliance of professionals, and as it is becoming extensive and well organized, the managers of the minent professional clubs, the capitalists of the base ball industry, may expect to hear from it sooner or later in some emphatic and influential way.

There is no reason why the ball players should not have an organization. They are perhaps the largest priced workingmen in the whole industrial world, and their labor must be classed among the highest skilled. The trade is not overstocked either. A tiptop player will have a dozen clubs after him the moment he appears, tendering him the regular salary allowed by League rules, and then offering to give him several thousand dollars more for his photograph or his last year's ball shirt, or for any little keepsake upon which he is willing to put a high price. A sentiment for organization and union pervades the whole laboring world, and it would have been rather surprising if the base ball workers had not made a Brotherhood.

But a word in regard to strikes-we don't mean with the bat, but with the Brother hood. If a nine proposes to strike it should notify the public, whether it says anything to the club managers or not. Ten or twenty thousand men and women who have assembled to see a game should not be disan pointed of their afternoon sport because his brother players disapprove of yesterday's fine against Brother MIKE KELLY or Brother JOHN WARD for muffing a fly. But by publishing a proper notice of the intended strike the public can engage itself in some other form of recreation until the strike is arbitrated and settled, and then the penalty for injustice will fall where it is deserved only, that is, upon the management of the club, the capitalists directly responsible.

The Hon. John Sherman of Ohio has returned from Cuba to the United States, and the consideration of the problem how to beat Brother BLAINE in the next Republican National Convention will begin in earnest.

Judging from a statement made to the Albany Argus, Mr. MICHAEL J. RICKARD, GOV HILL's new appointee, ought to make a good Railroad Commissioner. He said: "My friends first suggested the idea of my being a candidate for the place. They induced me to enter the field, a step I do not regret now, even if I fail to be confirmed."

Mr. RICKARD is an honest man, and he doesn' entertain nonsensical and hypocritical ideas about seeking office. When he wants an office he says so, and is proud of it. He is no Mug-

It must be confessed that on Saturday last, during his examination by the Baco: committee, District Attorney RIDGWAY scored a point on the great moral organization pre sided over by ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

The first bluebird is again appearing in various favored spots of this happy land. He looks at the weather reports and rapidly dis-sppears, a very blue bird, indeed. Why are the dreamers of the springtide always looking for this same old bluebird? He never keeps his appointments.

GEORGE D. ought to be more careful of the company he keeps. He may be mistaken for a Mug-wump.—Springseld Republican.

GEORGE D., we would say for the benefit of our readers who don't live in Massachusetts, is GEORGE D. BOBINSON, formerly Governor of the Bay State, and at present one of the ablest and most distinguished Republicans within its porders. And because he called on President CLEVELAND to decline in person the appointment to the Inter-State Commission is there any likelihood of his turning Mugwump? The only Mugwumps of any previous emi

in Massachusetts, we regret to say, have been those highly respectable Democrats whose ocracy seems to have been squeezed out of them by the weight of several generations

of ancestors which they always carry around be suspected of Mugwampry, and we will de-fend any man against an unjust aspersion of this sort, Republican or Democrat.

The announcement that Mr. JAMES M. TROTTER is ill must excite the political aspira-tions of all colored men-outside of the District of Columbia.

A nice question for casulatic discussion: Should Under Pilot HAWKINS of the steamer Idlewild have inquired sconer of Pilot CLARE if the latter saw the schooner A. W. Thompson

#### THE SECOND TERM. Mr. Cleveland Said to be Anxious for a Re-

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- It is now given out by the managers of the second term cam-paign that Mr. Cleveland really does not desire a reflection, but le does desire a renom-ination as an endorsement of his Adminis-tration. This, if tendered, will be declined with thanks.

The President Looking Into Evasions of the Civil Service Law.

Prom the St. Laste Globe-Democrat.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Civil Service Commissioners have been working quiety for some time on an investigation of the appointments in the classified service of the departments since the Civil Service law went into effect. The result of their labors has been the went into effect. The result of their labors has been the discovery of a large number of cases where the law has been evaded or openly vidated, and a list of the names of employees with doubtrd titles to their present positions has been prepared and submitted to the President. After several interviews with the Commissioners on this subject, the President has counselled a demand upon those members of his Calinet under whom suspicious those members of his Cabbet under whom suspicious appointments have been made for a statement of the appointments have been made for a statement of the manner in which these pasties have obtained their present places, and upon their failure to give a satisfactory account to the Commissioners, he suggests that they discount to the Commissioners, he suggests that they discount to the Commissioners, he suggests that they discount to the Suppension of all pay accounts involved until the forms of law have been compiled with. The developments promise to make a lively time for all concerned, and may lead to the removal of some subordinates and the consure of some high officials who have suffered the alleged abuses to proceed unchecked. The list of ques-tionable appointments and promotions is said to be of derable length.

#### Mr. Cleveland's Birthday Reception,

From the Baltimore American.
The East Room was packed with people, a large majority being Buffalo and western New York ex-curaionists. It was ten minutes of 2 o'clock when the President came down stairs, and 600 people were wait-ting to see him. The President is not as stout now as he was before Congress met. He looks tired and worn, too. His hair—that is, what little he has on the back of his head—is long, and at times hangs over the eighteen-inch

head—is long, and at times hangs over the eighteen-inch collar he wears. He were the same black Prince albert coat and black trousers to-day that he usually wears and did not put on his "best clothes" to celebrate in. The first one to speak to him was a gentleman from Buffalo, who had known him there, and the President allowed him to stand and talk for a minute or so. Then the crowd came with a rush, and gradually began to push and squeeze so that the President, step by step, was forced to move from his usual position in the middle of the form to the ble does where he steed a set of the collection. was torced to move from his usual position in the mid-dle of the foom, to the big door, where he stood and re-mained, because he had his back against the door jamb. He shook hands with the people at the rate of twenty-five per minute, and would have passed them on soon, but so many stopped and congratulated him on his birthday. Very few wanted him to live over one hun-dred, although one next with said. "I have you will nodred, although one pretty girl said: "I hope you will see a thousand more." One little boy, dressed all in white, came with his mamma, and when the President saw him he stooped down and said:

"Well, my little man, I hardly think you will remem-

But his mo'her spoke up and said: "Indeed, he will. ecause to day is his birthday, too." "Is that so?" asked the President; "then I congratu-late you, sir," and he shook the boy's hand heartily. "Thank you," said the boy, as he passed on. One gestleman hoped the President would live to see "fifty six" birthdays, and one old lady said she hoped Mrs. Cleveland would live as long as he did, to love and

Only one hoped he would celebrate ten birthdays in the

There was but one colored person to congratulate him, and that was a big fat colored woman, almost as large

as the President himself.

All the young ladies and girls gave the President their sweetest smiles, and he, in return, smiled back, and thanked them for their good wishes. There was only one office seeker among the crowd, and he left a letter to be "looked over." It took Cleveland about half an hour to shake hands with all the visitors, and as he was about to go a bright little fellow, about 7 years of age, ran after him and presented him with a birthday card. "I brought this for you," said he, "please accept it,

The President smiled and said: "It is the first one ! have received," and he walked on to the private dining room, where Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Hoyt, and the other guests of the White House waited for him to take lunch. During the reception the President ordered the usher to open the private parlors and let the people walk about the portrait corridor, and Green, Blue, and Red Parlors. The Buffalo people were anxious to see how fine the White

# An Approaching Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chro Gov. Hill is to get another Supreme Court apointment to fill a vacancy. The Senate yesterday assed unanimously a resolution to place Judge Murray f the Sixth Judicial district on the retired pension list, and the Assembly will concur. The term for which Judge Murray was elected was until Dec. 31, 189

## Bright Men Who Will Lose Their Jobs.

John N. Abbott, who only a few weeks ago was taken from a jucrative position on one of the branch lines and given a Commissionership of one of the pools estern roads, will, of course, be out of a job on April 5. So will all the other pool commis cluding Midgley, who gets \$12,000; Blanchard, who gets \$18,000; Fink, who gets \$25,000; Richardson, who gets \$7,500, and scores of others scattered all over the country. Abbott, when he gave up his place, de-manded a five-year contract with the roads making up his pool, at \$10 000 a year, and they gave it to him. est of the other high-priced Com have contracts. Now what will the reads do with all these high-priced men? Will they let some of the officers, who have no contracts go to make room for these Commissioners, who will have to be paid whether they have anything to do or not? Then there are probately nave anything to do or not? bly 50,000 railroad clerks working in the offices of the different pools over the country who will all be set adrift oad employees have had a pretty easy time of 1 for years, no matter whether the roads paid dividenor not, but it really looks as if some tho

## Glad to Hear It, Mr. President.

From the Philadelphia Pres The President spent the early part of the day attending to business. He received a number of hand some floral tributes, accompanied by congratulations and a case of fifty bottles of beer came from a St. Louis irm. In the afternoon an unusually large crowd called at the mansion, offering congratulation Apropos of the day, the President said to an intimat "I may be an old fellow, but I have the heart

Disinterested Mr. Wilkins.

f a boy."

### From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Congressman Beriah Wilkins of Ohio went up to New York the other day and was interviewed. He

aformed the country that in his opinion Mr. Cleveland would be renominated on the first ballot, unanimously. by the next Democratic National Convention. He is back in Washington again, and one of his friends, who and heard him express himself differently about the Ad ninistration, met him to-day and said: alking to us. What do you mean?" "Sh-sh," replied the Ohio man; "I've got three ap

cointments hung up at the White House; that's what

## Great Work Done by Men Over 70.

From the Epoch.

The death of Mr. Beecher has served to recal the fact that a good deal of the world's work is being done by men over the age of 70. Conspicuous examples like the Emperor of Germany, who is 90; Yon Moltke, who is 80; M. Grevy, who is 70; Mr. Gladstone, who is 77, and Prince Biamarck, who is 71, naturally strike the ind first; but were a careful investigati of the conduct of great enterprises even in our country where youth comes early to the front, the number of men born before 1816 who are occupying positions of conspicuous influence would be found to be surprisingly large. Connecticut possesses in a banker and railroad president, who has passed his 07th birthday, what we ake to be the oldest specimen of an active business me

Wait Till the Mugwamp Clouds Rell By. From the Mt. Paul Daily Globe. Complaint against the slowness with which the Republican officeholders are being invited to leave is general, and, what is more, it is just-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS AND NOTES.

Frands Among Army Officers-Costly Kind-ling with Korosche-New Posts-Cruisers and their Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Frauds in duplicating pay accounts have broken out again in the army to an extent that may surpass even the scandalous records of a few years ago, when President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln were forced to adopt vigorous measures to stamp them out. In the case of Second Lieut, Joseph B. Powell of the Signal Corps, the Pay Department has now received five distinct pay acfour must, of course, be frauds. This officer was originally a private in the Signal Corps and a native of this city. He received his commission about seven years ago. His various dupos are wondering which of the five sets of his vouchers will be selected by the accounting officers as genuine. Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox. Seventh Cavalry, has been arrested at St. Louis for absence from Fort Keogh without leave, and for dupli-cating his pay accounts. How often he performed this operation will probably appear in his trial at Fort Snelling. The interesting feature of his case is that only a few moments after Paymaster Johnson settled one of his accounts another was brought in. This caused an immediate despatch to Gen. Ruger, which

safter Paymaster Johnson settled one of his accounts another was brought in. This caused an immediate despatch to Gen. Buger, which was in season to trace and overhaul him. The champion offender, however, is Second Lieut, J. J. Shaw, Bixth Infantry, whose duplicated accounts have been pouring in since the first discovery of them in a way quite unprecedented in this species of rascality. No fewer than seven fraudulent vouchers of his were honored by the Pay Department in two or three consecutive months, while it is said that there were actually sixteen such sets on which the rogue obtained money from various discounters, while one estimate puts the whole number even at twenty-three. What is to be thought of a pay system under which such a record is possible?

Early this week a successor to Col. B. N. Scott, as chief of the War Records Office, will probably be chosen. Rumor indicates that Major H. H. Hall. Twenty-second infantry, and Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, Twenty-third, have the best chances for the place; but Secretary Endicott's action on appointments cannot always be forstold.

That the practice of using kerosene for kindling fires is not confined to household kitchens is shown by the case of a soldier of the Fourteenth Infantry, who adopted it in a washroom stove at Vancouver barracks. The offence is evidently punished more severely in military than in domestic establishments, since the imprudent soldier who had thus disobeyed orders was sent to prison for two years.

Gen. Sheridan, and by Inspector-General Baird. Is on his way to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and thence to Denver, to arrange for the finishing of the barracks and quarters at the former point and the selection of a site for the new ten-company poet at the latter. The General will next go Fort Reliev, the site of the new ten-company poet at the latter. The General will next go Fort Reliev, the site of the new ten-centry had a dock trial at Chester, are believed to be entirely satisfactory to the Naval Board. If they work as well in the sea t

the fron for the crusier is being rolled on the Pacific coast.

We have gone backward so fast in matters pertaining to fortifications, that we no longer have money enough appropriated to pay for watchmen at the ungarrisoned posts, nor even for powder hereafter to fire the reveille and retreat guns at the garrisoned posts, save at West Point, Fort Monroe, and Fort Leavenworth. This is a great country, but nobody would suspect it from looking at its forts.

## QUAY HOLDING TWO OFFICES.

United States Senator and State Treasurer-

HARRISBURG, March 20 .- On the 4th of March Col. Matthew Stanley Quay's term as United States Senator began. He is still serving as State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, the salary of which is \$5,000 per annum, in addi-When Quay was elected Senator he would have resigned the Treasuryship but for the fact that suitable arrangements could not be made to get a successor who was satisfactory.

determine the matter, and it has finally been held to determine the matter, and it has finally been agreed to have William B. Hart of this city appointed. Capt. Hart was cashier of the Treasury during the period that the late R. I. Mackey ran that department. He was nominated by the Republicans for Treasurer in 1879, but was defeated at the polls. He has since been Secretary of the Commission that has had charge of the construction of the Huntingdon Reformatory.

A Coming Test for Torpedoes The Toulon fleet manœuvres, which are now, we believe, nearly due, will be of interest to other cou tries as well as France, because they will furnish one more competitive trial between torpedo boats and line of battle ships. This rivalry has of late become as interesting and important as were the old battles between guns and armor, continued through so many years, with varying success, at Shoeburyness, Meppen, Spezia, Gávre, Ochta, Amager, Bucharest, Copenhagen, and elsewhere. There is, however, one great point of difference to b noted. While in the contests of ordnance against plated targets all the mechanical elements are well known, and the results can be set forth with precision in sham conflicts of torpedo boats against harbor obstructions or wa ressels, as in last year's manonvres at Bantry Bay ser the attack or defence is really the stronger since the real effects of battle cannot be simulated. Never theless so important has the question of torpedo war fare become that the new Toulon exercises will be

## A Howling Success.

From the Battlmore American. THE NEW YORK SUN is performing what has hitherto been an astronomical impossibility. It is rising twice a day. The morning Sus gets up before the bluebirds and makes the world happier, better, and wiser by its brightnes and brilliancy; and now comes the evening Sun to chase away the shadows of the afteroon and add to the intelligence and happiness of the human race. The evening issue began on St. Patrick's Day, and, like that day, it was a howling success. Nearly 0 copies were sold, and the success of the new en terprise was assured. We congratulate all the brigh and able men of that brainy newspaper office. And more than that, we are willing to bet a brace of canvas backs that in less than a year Tax Evening Sur will be printing over 100,000 copies a day.

# Has Mr. Cleveland Taken Bufalo's Luck

From the Washington Hatchet, Since its mascot left Buffalo to reside in washington as Chief Executive of the nation the former city has been decidedly unlacky. The recent conflara-tions which have swept over it have been not only seri-nisty disastrous financially, but of a terrible tragic char-nisty disastrous financially, but of a terrible tragic charpriest?" "By your dress. How can you tell I am a Democrat?" "By your address, sir."

There have been more ministers in President Cleve-

## Gen. Brady to be Married

Ex-Postmaster-General Thomas J. Brady will be married next week to a Mrs. Vates, who has for several years been a clerk in the Fisth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, tien, Brady's first wife died about three years ago, since which time he has been living a lonely life upon a farm on the banks of the Potomae. The wedding will be private, and only a few friends will be invited.

#### Patti's Husband and Jake Schnefer. From the Missouri Republican

Sig. Nicolini has enjoyed much pleasant billiard practice in this city with Jake schaefer, and the two centlemen have struck up quite a warm friendship over the board of green cloth. The wizard on Tuesday less presented the fitalian warbler with a cue balanced to the perfection of his taste and the Signor returned the compliment yesterday by the gift to Jake of a very beautiful diamond and sapphire combination pin and stud. It is very beautiful diamond and sapphire combination pin and stud.

A Lockout. "Is that you. Mr. Brown?" called out Mrs. rown from the window above as Brown fambled with

his latchkey at the door. Yesh—hic—my dear, I've been—hic—to a meeting— —Labor—hic—Chub, and—— Well. I've declared a lockout." snapped Mrs. Brown she siammed down the window.

Nothing Like It. There is no other such compendium of news, or mirror foontsmoorary history as Tax Warning Sun. 51 a year. LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-Col. Dan Lamont WASHINGTON, March 20.—Col. Dan Lamont is wrestling with a great legal problem. In the White House mail the other day was a letter from a rural Mississippian enclosing a lettery ticket which had drawn a handsome prize. The back of the ticket bore the announcement that "no ticket will be paid unless it bears the Fresident's signature." The President of the company was meant, of course, but the Mississippian thought it meant the President of the United States, and he was very urgent in asking that Mr. Claveland enderso that the kets and hurry it hack to Mr. Cleveland endorse the ticket and hurry it back to him. The Colonel's first impulse was to return the ticket with a polite little note of explanation; but, on second thought, it occurred to him that he could not do so. The Hevised Statutes provide, in very plain language, that "no letter concerning lotteries shall be carried in the mail," and that "any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, nor less than \$100, with costs of prosecution." This clearly prohibits the Colonel from sending back the ticket. He does not see how he can even communicate his troubles to the owner of the ticket, as he can send nothing through the mail concern-ing it. He is undecided between telegraphing the man to come on to Washington and sending the ticket to him

by special messenger.

Mr. Haird, the chief of the Dead Letter Office, has reached a novel conclusion in regard to his clerks. He says women cannot do as much work as men, and that hereafter he shall select men only for positions under hereafter he shall select men only for positions under the beautiful panches this conclusion he does hereafter he shall select men only for positions under him. How Mr. Baird reaches this conclusion he does not state, but his general observation of the workings of the office led him to it. As he is a systematic, prudent official, what he says is worth consideration. The saxes are about equally divided in the Dead Letter office, but there is hardly any means of deciding by figures that will not lie whether men or women do the most work. It is a fact that the best expert in his office is a woman. and that her services are so valuable that she has bee allowed seven months' leave of absence to go to Europe

"How on earth did such a bright fellow as Garland

"How on earth did such a bright fellow as Garland come to live at such a place as Hominy Hill!" asked an admirer of the Attorney-General of an Arkanas traveller yesterday. "It's as bad as Podunk, Kalamazoo, Kokomo, Oshkosh, or Chatham Four Corners."
"I'll tell you," said the other. "Hominy Hill is not, as everybody supposes, a town. It's un old-time sacred name given the farm Garland owns near Little Rock. Garland gets his mail at Little Rock, and is for all practical purposes a resident of that place. They worship him there. There is a queer story of how he happened to settle at that place. He was living in Washington, a little, unthrifty place, where his parents settled, when he was admitted to the bar. It was no place for a rising lawyer. One day he astonished his place for a rising lawyer. One day he astonished his office chum by asking him to tie a handkerchief around his eyes. His friend complied. Gariand took a pencil in his hand, stepped up to a map of the State, whirled his hand around three times, and jabbed the pencil at the map. 'There,' said the young lawyer, 'untie this hard knot and I'll tell you what I am doing. I'm sick of this town. I'm going to move to where my pencil struct the map. If it's a town I'll practise law: if it's country I'll farm it; if it's river I'll go to steamboating.' The pencil had struck Little Rock, and there he went. A. H. Garland has been just as fateful and just as lucky as that all his life."

"No, we don't offer wine to callers any more," said a bright society girl the other day. "We Southerners don't feel as you do, you know, and we have always had light wines on our table, but this season we really had to stop it. Why, I have heard of such dreadful things. lirls of my acquaintance—nice girls, too—have actually gone home from some of these receptions almost—yea, really, ian't it frightfulf it was bad enough for the young men to drink so, but things are getting worse and worse. Yes, the foreign drinks are the worst, they go to your head so, don't you know, and it takes the least little bit to effect a girl when she isn't used to it. The gentlemen torment them so, too. Why, last ummer at the Springs mamma had her hands full with three of us, I can tell you. They had wine all day long at the germans and wine suppers at night. We never went to the suppers, but the gentlemen used to tease us at the evening hops until we took wine to get rid of the so that their mothers couldn't see them. No, I'm glad to say I wasn't that mean. But when we girls saw how hings were going this winter we thought mamma hadn't seen a bit too strict. Yes, it's dreadfully hard to refuse sometimes. People think you are queer, you know. There, I must pour some tea for Mrs. Jones. Horrid weather, isn't it! Be sure and come again before we go. Yes, we go week after next. Good-by.'

The President was born a Jerseyman by chance. He came near being a son of the Old Dominion, the family moving from Portsmouth to New Jersey only a few months before he saw light. Anne Neale, the Pres mother, was a Southern girl, descended of an old New England family which settled around Braintree in 1640. The Rev. Richard Cleveland, the President's father, had preached the first year after his marriage in Windham, Conn. His wife persuaded him to accept a call in the South, as she did not like the bleak North. What the future of the President would have been had he grown to maturity in Virginia none but those who can look over the shoulders of the god what is interesting in nearly all American fami-lies, which is that in a few generations it has people not very remotely related to him. Like the English drumbeat, the family goes wherever the country goes, and he and his charming wife could make a transconand sleep and eat with his cousins and uncles all the time. All the Clevelands in this country descended from Moses Cleveland, a car-penter from Ipswich, Suffolk, county, England, who came to this country with his master workman about 1634 and settled in Woburn, Mass. The usual ped igree of the President goes back only to the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, a somewhat noted man, who died in Benjamin Franklin's house in 1757. But he was a great grandson of Moses. All along the line there were large families Moses had eleven children, all named after Bible characters. His son Aaron had nine sim ilarly named. Henry Neale, the President's ancestor in this country on his mother's had twenty-one children, and was so proon his tombetone. Aaron was a favorite name, and there is hardly a branch of the family that has not an Aaron or Moses. The Rev. Aaron Cleveland, who died at Franklin's house, was a self-made man. He was first a disciple of Whitefield's, and had charge of a mission uplin Nova Scotia. He then went to England and studied nah Porter of Medford, who is described in the let ers and journals of the time asla great beauty. Her father was the Rev. Aaron Porter, a Congregationalist, and he did not favor the young Episcopalian's suit. One tradi tion is that there was a runaway wedding. Another says that Dr. Porter relented. At any rate, Asron Cleveland married Susannah, and when he died in Phila Castle, 'Del., she had ten children to take back to New England. She made her home with her mother's people, the Sewells of Salem. Her grand-father's brother was that Judge Sewell who sat in the witcheraft trials. Her son Aaron, the President's greatgrandfather, tried to keep out of the ministry, and was for many years a hatter at Norwich, Conn. came a Congregational preacher. He seems have been a good ways ahead of his generation He opposed slavery, and while a member of the Connecticut Legislature introduced a bill to abolish the insutution, which then existed in that State. He had a Quaker's view of war, and urged arbitration, and he was down on hanging. He was doubtless the first American to draft an anti-capital pun-ishment law, although there is no evidence of its having received much attention. This Aaron Cleveland put is verse what he thought of his own pedigree. Some thing verse what he thought of his own pedigree. Somethings in it seem prophetic as applied to the President's char-acter and Administration. He was a wit. After reading a lot of high-sounding epitaphs in a New Haven grave

a lot of nigo-sounds, gate:
"Here lie the dead, and here the living lie." The chestnut retorts of the preacher and the Jefferson an Demorat who met on the road had him for author "Good morning, priest," says the Jeffersonian. "Good morning, Democrat," said Cleveland, who, by the way, was a Federalist. "But how do you know I am a

md's fami'y than any other class of professional men. Aaron Cleveland had thirteen children, and three were clergymen, while a daughter was the mother of Bishop Cox of New York. The President, it will be remember. ed, was intended for the pulpit, and if his father had lived he probably would never have been President. Aaron died in 1815, seventeen days before being twice as old as the President was on Friday. William, his second son, was a silversmith, and kept out of the pulpit, although he was a Congregational deacon all his life in the church in which his father used to preach. When his son Richard graduated from Yale in the class of '24, he was fifth of the name of Cleveland that had gone brough the college. Nine had at that time gone th Harvard. In Yale with Dick Cleveland were S. P. Willis, Elizur Wright, Dr. Horace Bushnell, Lieut. Gov. Alvord, President R. President, Lieut. Cov. Alvord, President Barnard, ex Justice Strong, John Van Burer Augustus Maverick, and an individual of the forbidd name of William Butherford Hayes, who, it may be said to his credit, did not become an Ohio poultryman. A one time, when 17 or 18 years old, the President had a fancy that he would like to live in Cleveland, Oh he started to go there. The Gen Moses Cleveland who founded the city of his name was a kinsman of the Presdent's, although he did not know it. The original Moses had a son named Josiah. The General had also a son Josiah, and this Josiah had three sons, John Ebenezer, and Aaron Aaron was a farmer. the others ciergymen and chaplains in the French and Indian wars and the Revolution. Gen. Moses Cleveland was Aaron's son. So the founder of Cleveland, Ohio, was in the fourth generation down, while the Fresident is in the eighth. The Fresident tooks wonderfully like the portraits of Gen. Cleveland. BROKE UP THE MEETING.

Roughs Invade a Church and the Congreg tion Jump Out of the Windows. FOXBURG, Pa., March 20.-Sam Schell, otorious criminal of Turkey City, this county, was released from the Clarion jail on Friday, having served a term of six months for some lawless act. His return to Turkey City was celeprated by his gang, of which the Me family are principal members. Leonard Mc-Cleary, Jr., Willis McCleary, Rod McCleary, and Oliver McCleary, with Lincoln Gilger, especially celebrated Schell's liberation. After getting drunk they went to the Methodist church. where the Rev. J. H. Laverty was conducting a revival meeting. At the time of the appearance of the roughs at the church six persons who had "gone forward" were kneeling at the mourner's bench in the altar, and the preaches

was praying. Rod McCleary entered the church and made a disturbance. His companions remained out side. D. H. McLaughlin, one of the trustees of

a disturbance. His companions remained outside. D. H. McLaughlin, one of the trustees of the church, against whom the McClearys had a grudge, ejected McCleary, whereupon the whole gang rushed in. McLaughlin picked up a poker to defend himself, but he was quickly overpowered and knecked down. While he was being pounded and kicked into insensibility, the preacher, mourners, and congregation left the church by the windows.

After hammering Trustee McLaughlin until they were tired, the gang of roughs left him lying on the floor and demolished pews, pulpit, and church furniture indiscriminately. They then went out. A horse and buggy stood in front of the church. The horse was taken out of the shafts and turned loose, and the buggy broken into bits. The roughs then departed. In the meant time McLaughlin had recovered consciousness and stolen away. He collected a number of citizens, and a warrant for the arrest of the gang was sworn out. It was placed in the hands of Constable Neely, and, with a dozen citizens as a posse, he started out to capture the gang. Sharp's Hotel, a place where the members of the gang resort, was visited, and Gliger was found up stairs in bed. He was arrested after a hard struggle. The party then went in search of the other roughs. They met Willis and Oliver McCleary on the street. The two men ran, with the constable and his posse in pursuit, Eleven shots were fired at the two men, and they returned the fire. The shots of neither side were effective. The two McCleary boys escaped to the woods, and although almost the entire population of the place has been searching for them ever since no trace of them has been found. The released convict Schell does not seem to have been engaged in the affair, but he has disappeared. Gliger, the only one of the best families of Turkey City. His father went his bail and he has been released.

SHE WAS HIS WIFE AND KNEW HIM

Mrs. M. A. Swan Gives the Scranton Police her Opinion of her Faithless Husband. SCRANTON, March 20 .- W. H. Swan, the abconded telegraph operator, who passed himself off as a bachelor and became engaged to

the daughter of a wealthy Scranton man, is now in Montreal working for the Great Western Telegraph Company. While he was working for the Western Union Company here he joined the Methodist Church, ran in debt wherever he ould get trusted, and owed several hundred dollars when he left. One of his wives, Mrs M. A. Swan, who is manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Eikhart, Ind., has sent this letter to the Scranton Chief of Police:

W. H. Swan is a miserable, worthless wretch. When I married him he had one wife dead and a little girl, now of years old living with her grandmother Swan. I have a little boy 4 years old with me, and he has never done anything toward supporting either. When I married W. H. Swan I had money. He ran through every cent, besides running me in debt all over town, and I had to support him until the day I left him. Two months after I had left him he went to Miwankee, passed himself off for an unmarried man, and was engaged to a lary there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He then went to Buffalo and did he same thing there. He same of the same thing the same thi M. A. Swan, who is manager of the Western

-A nine-foot coal vein has been struck near the surface at Greeley, Col. —The name of a woman who died in East

Preshold, N. J., the other day was Williamne Antonid -A thirty-two-foot spruce log was recently sawed into boards in a Puget Sound mill, and made 6,400 feet of lumber without a knot.

-The remarkable story comes from Colorado that a flock of snowed-under sheep lived two weeks and grew fat feeding on each other's fleece. -There is a rich man in the Black Hills, save the Bismarck Times, who dates the beginning of his for

tune from the day when he sold his wife for \$4,000.

Chinaman in the world. He is a laundryman, and he -Mrs. C. A. Tullis, a grandniece of Daniel

oone, died in Litchfield, Ill., recently. Before her marriage she was Cynthia A. Boone, and she was born in Kentucky in 1795 -A student in the Yale Law School engaged for two meals a day in a New Haven boarding house, and then made such havon at the table that the landlady watched him, and caught him in the act of pocketing

bread, cake, cold meat, butter, and nickles. -A late snow storm in southern Oregon did great damage to stock and timber. The weight of the snow uprooted large trees, or broke off big branches, strewing the ground with the limbs. On the summit of the Coast Range the snow was twelve feet deep. -Capt. John A. Doke, who recently died in

Nantic, at the age of 87, attended the laying of the corper stone of the Bunker Hill Monument as a Washington Artillery Company of Boston, and was the last survivor of the company as then constituted -Mrs. Sarah Bland of Worthington, Ind.,

claims to be the oldest person in the State. She was born in Virgini's in 1782, has borne eleven children, ten of whom are living, and according to the Worthington Times, has never been sick enough to call a physician. -Capt. Ira Paine made a remarkable score nd beat the record with an army revolver at Boston on Friday. He shot ten rounds of ten shots each on the

standard American target at 50 yards, and made a total of 841 out of a possible 1,000. The score of his fifth of 841 out of a possible 1,000. The score round was 90, which is the best ever made. -Gen. Boulanger must be a dreadful fellow in the eyes of German officials. The police of Mets have just seized all the clay pipes they could find in that town with his revengeful image on their bowls. The pipes were not broken, however, and it is more than probable that the whole proceeding will end in smoke. -The other day Prof. James G. May of Salem, Ind., concluded that he had taught long enough and closed his school. He chose as the day the fifty eighth anniversary of his marriage. He had been teaching for sixty-five years, having spent 11,192 days in the schoolroom, and still, at the age of 82, was an energetic

-Two veterans of the war of 1812 have recently died. One was Joseph A. Lloyd of Louisville, who was born in Virginia in 1706, and who not only served in the Virginia militia in 1812, but in a Kentucky regiment in 18d1. The other was Felix Gilbert Cochras who for over forty years was a cotton buyer in West Griffin, Ga., and who was 88 years old when he died.

and successful teacher.

-A merchant in Los Angeles, Cal., saw a newshoy peering down into the grating in the sidewalk in front of his store one afternoon recently, and learning that the little chap had dropped a quarter into the pince, and was studying upon the best means of recov-ering his wealth, sent one of his clerks down into the cellar, recovered the coin, and coolly put it into his till,

-Gilbert Patty of College Corner, Ind., loved Bolla, the lovely daughter of Farmer W. W. Cop-stick, and Bella loved Gilbert. But her father was down on the young man, and said that he shouldn't have his daugh-ter. So on a recent Sunday, when all the Copsticks were at charch save Della. Gilbert drove up in a buggy and Della jumped in beside him, and away they went. But before they could find a Justice to marry them old man Copatick, on a fast horse, overlook them, yanked Della out of the buggy, set her on the horse, and me side her gailoped home, leaving Gilbert discor

HOW IT IS IN OMAHA. How IT is in OMAHA.

How mumbers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, il awe nothing to do with the streets.

A stranger can't find a blamed thing, tra-la, if the street is the street in the street in

The street name that blooms in the lamps, tra-la, il as nothing to do with the atrect. Our visitors wander like tramps, tra-la, in car fare they waste all their stamps, tra-la, in car fare they waste all their stamps, tra-la, in car fare they waste all their stamps, tra-la, and they fail to get there with both feet. And they fail to get there with both feet. And they fail to get there with both feet. And they fail to get there with both feet. The World for this good reason wamps and revamps its offer to furnish the signs for the lamps.

Tra la is la is.

To furnish the signs for the lamps.

'TIS EVER THUS. When warms the sun, and from the fields the snow is classed by thaw.

The furnace that all winter would not go begins to draw.